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S U B M I S S I O N

TO

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF CANADA

CONCERNING

THIRD CLASS POSTAL RATES

MAY 1971



BY THE
CANADIAN REHABILITATION COUNCIL FOR THE DISABLED
THE CANADIAN TUBERCULOSIS AND RESPIRATORY
DISEASE ASSOCIATION
KEY TAG SERVICE
THE WAR AMPUTATIONS OF CANADA



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The Postmaster General

Subject — Increase in third class postage rates.

This submission is being made on behalf of the voluntary health and welfare organizations which conduct a national 'direct-mail' type of operation offering a product to the public.

It is understood that postal rates may again be increased in the near future. Any such increase would have two very serious effects upon organizations such as ours, as explained below.

- (1) The additional cost to us of a further increase in postal rates would have to be financed from monies which otherwise would be used to assist disabled persons, or to promote and develop specific medical and public health programmes.
- (2) The increased operating costs which would result from the further increase in third class postage rates will curtail the number of mailings which such organizations can afford to make and quite conceivably will result in a retrenchment of their operations, based on the use of Government postal services.

Financial Considerations

It is suggested that an increase in third class postal rates for voluntary health and welfare organizations engaged in a national 'direct-mail' operation would result in a loss of revenue for the Canadian Post Office. Presumably the recommendation to increase postal rates have been considered as a means of bringing about an increase in revenue. In our opinion, the effect would be directly opposite.

Firstly, as stated above, the organizations represented in this submission would presumably have to curtail their mailings by eliminating those where the return is doubtful.

Secondly, a general decrease in operations would diminish materially the revenue to the Post Office, at first class rates, which otherwise would result from persons subscribing to the services offered. The Post Office should not ignore the possibility that, in the final analysis, organizations such as those represented in this submission may be forced, by excessive postal costs, to resort to other means of delivery of their product to the consumer.

Please be assured that the possibility of discontinuation of use of postal facilities, or the suspension entirely of our operations, is not suggested as an idle threat or a form of intimidation. Mounting postal costs could very definitely place services of this type in the position where the financial return would be insufficient to justify their continuation. Therefore, further increases in third class postal rates could be counter-productive in so far as Government revenues are concerned.

The amount of money involved, based on operations for 1970 (some actual, some estimated) is \$1,004,399 for the three organizations represented in this submission.

The estimated 1970 postal revenues are determined as follows:

Mailings to consumers (third class postage)	\$739,927
Postage for receipts to subscribers (first class)	94,567
Lost Key Returns — incoming postage	
The War Amputations of Canada only (parcel post)	2,604
Additional revenue to post office from subscribers	
	197,301
Total	\$1,004,399

Service to the Public

It should be obvious that voluntary health and welfare organizations perform valuable public services, financed by public contributions, which would otherwise have to be provided by governmental sources. These services are set out in Appendices attached hereto.

It is contended that the Government of Canada should give full recognition to the worth and importance of these services, and such recognition should extend to consideration of the provision for them of mailing facilities at a special rate. This would ensure that these organizations could continue to provide necessary benefits and advantages to Canadians through voluntary service, at no charge against public revenues.

It is most difficult to understand why the Government should expect these voluntary charitable institutions, which provide a much needed and respected service to the public, to absorb any further postal increases at this time, without the government giving some consideration to the public-service aspects of their operations.

Comparison with Commercial Interests

Officials of the Post Office have indicated, in past discussions regarding possible increases in postal costs, that the third class rate is intended to ensure that the taxpayer is not subsidizing commercial interests who use this class of postage for advertising and direct mail selling. It is interesting that postal officials have stated that, although there has been considerable public complaint about what is termed 'junk mail', they have received only commendation in connection with the mailings of organizations such as those represented herein.

Commercial institutions are profit-oriented. Should they wish to use Post Office facilities to communicate their advertising to the public, or to conduct 'direct-mail' business operations, it is only reasonable to expect that they should pay full postal rates. The same situation should not prevail for voluntary health and welfare organizations which rely on Post Office facilities for the conduct of their charity-oriented business.

Commercial concerns have available an obvious course of action. That is, they can increase the price of their goods or services. This alternative is hardly available to voluntary health and welfare organizations.

Postal Operations

It seems unreasonable that third class mail should have to carry a relative proportion of total Post Office operational costs, compared with first and second class mail. It is understood that third class mail is handled on a non-priority basis, in 'off-peak' hours when staff and facilities are not otherwise engaged in handling higher-priority mailings. Presumably, third class mail services fill a void in Post Office operations which might otherwise occur when first and second class mail has been moved.

The fact that third class mail is handled on a low-priority basis seems well established by our experience which indicates that the service provided in this category is not of high calibre.

The voluntary health and welfare organizations using third class rates must accept the conditions of such service, which mean some loss of revenue as their mail is handled on a delayed basis, with the result that, very often, the product does not reach the consumer during the critical periods when public reaction would be most favourable.

For example, the mailings of the Canadian Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association should ideally be completed during the Christmas season, to be timed with the use of Christmas Seals, and the mailings should be received in conjunction with the corresponding public relations campaign.

The same situation occurs for the Canadian Rehabilitation Council of the Disabled in its Easter mailings, timed with the Easter Season, and with their publicity campaign.

It is of critical importance that War Amputations Key Tags reach the automobile owner as soon after the purchase of his licence plate registration as possible.

It is, however, impractical for national voluntary health and welfare organizations to use first class mailing facilities to reach the consumer, for reasons of cost. Accordingly, third class service is the only alternative, but there are grounds for legitimate objection against having to pay excessive rates for this service.

Proposal

It seems entirely feasible to propose that the Canada Post Office create a special classification for national voluntary health and welfare organizations which offer a product to the public. It is understood that this could be done under the authority of regulations governing third class mail. This would serve to provide a special rate for such organizations, as distinct from commercial interests which normally use third class postal facilities for advertising or 'direct-mail' promotions.

In previous discussions, Post Office officials have

stated that they cannot accept responsibility to determine which charitable institutions should qualify for concessions. This does not seem reasonable, as all such institutions are registered with the Federal Government and must file annual financial statements. Some difficulty in deciding eligibility for special rates is inevitable but it is not insurmountable. In this respect, the Post Office Department already has established machinery to decide upon categories for second class mailings. A similar procedure could no doubt be adopted, using an acceptable set of standards to determine which organizations could qualify for rates allowable to those in the special category.

Summary

In conclusion, it is desired to point out that any further increase in third class postal rates would result in a most serious operational situation for national charitable organizations which depend upon this class of postal service to deliver their product to the consumer. It is *not* an exaggeration to state that any such increase might well mean the curtailment, or even the discontinuation altogether of the operation of these organizations.

It seems even more significant to re-emphasize that such increase would in all likelihood, result in less rather than more revenue for the Post Office itself. It must be borne in mind that the outgoing mailings of these organizations generate considerable return from the public through the Post Office at first class rates. Hence, a decrease in solicitations by mail must, of necessity result in a decrease in returns from the public. Also, it is possible that the national voluntary organizations might have to resort to other means of delivery of their product to the public. The overall result of such developments could only be a loss of revenue for the Post Office.

Should the final result be the discontinuation of the services furnished by the organizations represented in this submission, it seems reasonable to suggest two additional consequences, as follows:

- (1) valuable and highly-respected services to the public would no longer be available on a voluntary basis, and
- (2) demands would be made upon the Federal treasury to replace essential services, at least in part, which are now being furnished at no cost to the Government.

The proposal to establish a special category for national voluntary health and welfare organizations offering a product to the public through postal facilities would presumably have the effect of stabilizing their operating costs. With such stabilization, they could continue to provide benefits to disadvantaged persons and their families.

Your consideration of this proposal is respectfully requested.

CANADIAN REHABILITATION COUNCIL FOR THE DISABLED

The Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled is comprised of the provincial voluntary health agencies perhaps best known by their campaign symbols of Easter Seals, March of Dimes, Mothers' March and the Ability Fund.

In this instance, we are speaking on behalf of our Easter Seal Society members across Canada, who are the following:

The British Columbia Society for Crippled Children
Alberta Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled
The Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Manitoba
The Ontario Society for Crippled Children
Quebec Easter Seal Society
Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, New Brunswick Branch
Prince Edward Island Rotary Easter Seal Committee
Nova Scotia Society for Crippled Children
Newfoundland Society for the Care of Crippled Children and Adults

These Easter Seal societies provide direct service in the form of treatment, supplying of prosthetics and orthotics, therapy, recreation and general rehabilitation programs for the benefit of all physically disabled children in Canada, regardless of the cause of the disability. Each year, as a result of disease, accident or causes at birth, there are thousands of children added to the already overloaded numbers being given care and treatment as a result of Easter Seal Funds.

This help for Canada's crippled children is financed by the funds raised in the annual Easter Seal Mail campaign. The postage cost for this appeal has risen so drastically in the past few years that it has absorbed much needed funds for the rehabilitation of disabled children, and has also hindered campaign growth, (which is a necessity to keep pace with rising costs) because the exorbitant cost has affected a cut back in the number of appeals the Easter Seal Societies can afford to mail.

A breakdown of Postage Costs for Easter Seals Mailings in Canada for 1968 and 1969, with an estimate for 1970 is as follows:

	1968	1969	1970
Easter Seal Mail Appeals (3rd class Postal Rate)	\$121,207	\$184,354	\$235,000
Postage Costs for returns	24,224	36,870	45,000
Postage Costs for receipts	36,336	55,307	72,000
TOTALS	\$181,767	\$276,531	\$352,000

There is additional revenue to the post office department for the 1st class postage that is paid by many of the contributors who use their own postage when sending their Easter Seal donation.

The postage cost alone as estimated above for 1970 will be higher than 10% of the total Easter Seal Campaign returns.

THE CANADIAN TUBERCULOSIS AND RESPIRATORY DISEASE ASSOCIATION

The control and prevention of tuberculosis has been the concern of the Canadian Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association for the past seventy-one years.

From the Association's inception in 1900, when the estimated death rate from tuberculosis in Canada was 200 per 100,000, until 1960, the Association's only named object was the control of tuberculosis. By 1960 tuberculosis had, to a large extent, been controlled and the focus of the Association expanded to meet the challenge of fighting against other respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema and bronchitis. In that same year, the medical arm of the CTRDA, the Canadian Thoracic Society, was founded with the object of providing a medical society interested in the whole field of chest medicine.

While tuberculosis is no longer the threat that it once was, it is still a public health problem, particularly among the Indian and Eskimo population of this country. In 1969 there were about 5,000 new cases and more than 600 deaths from tuberculosis in this country. Until all forms of action, except surveillance, can be abandoned the CTRDA continues to concentrate a large part of its efforts on the control of tuberculosis.

Presented with the challenge of fighting other respiratory diseases, the Association has initiated a widespread health education program for both the professional and the layman. Professional training has turned towards seminars for doctors and nurses on the diagnosis and treatment of chronic respiratory conditions. The Association is actively involved in educating the public about the dangers of smoking and air pollution as causes of emphysema and chronic bronchitis and anti-smoking campaigns, particularly among school-age children, have become an important part of the Association's activities.

Through the International Union Against Tuberculosis (IUAT), the Association is committed to providing aid to developing countries with a high tuberculosis incidence. In the past 10 years, more than a quarter of a million dollars have been donated by national and provincial associations to international programmes.

Since 1960, the Association has sponsored a research and fellowship programme that offers grants totaling approximately \$300,000 per year. Most of the projects to date have been in the field of pulmonary physiology and have supported fundamental work in this field. Other projects have included quests for a new antibiotic, experimental studies in the bronchial artery blood flow in health and disease, studies into the causative factors of emphysema, and a number of epidemiological studies. Since 1968, the Association has been placing increased emphasis on its scholarship grants.

All these programme activities are supported through the voluntary mail returns of the Christmas Seal Campaign, a tradition in Canada for the past 44 years. Today more than 1,000,000 Canadians support the campaign and the total annual income has now gone over the \$3,000,000 mark.

The message of the CTRDA is no longer a tuberculosis message; it is a message about breathing and about all those things that make breathing difficult or impossible for thousands of Canadians today. The CTRDA has accepted the challenge.

Details of postal cost for 1968-69-70

1968

Initial Cost	\$267,004.00
Letters Mailed	6,654,221
Postage Return Generated	\$79,273.08
Letters Returned	1,321,218
Expenditures for Mailing Receipts	\$18,126.78
Number Receipts Mailed	302,113

1969

Initial Cost	\$317,288.00
Letters Mailed	6,858,300
Postage Return Generated	\$69,840.42
Letters Returned	1,164,007
Expenditures for Mailing Receipts	\$16,501.02
Number Receipts Mailed	275,017

1970

Initial Cost	\$295,419.00
Letters Mailed	6,872,226
Postage Return Generated	\$71,067.30
Letters Returned	1,184,455
Expenditures for Mailing Receipts	\$18,492.60
Number Receipts Mailed	308,210

Grand Total

Initial Cost	\$879,711.00
Letters Mailed	20,384,747
Postage Return Generated	\$220,180.80
Letters Returned	3,669,680
Expenditures for Mailing Receipts	\$53,120.40
Number Receipts Mailed	885,340

P.S.

- (1) These totals do not include the amount used by our 210 local associations across the country for office use which would be approximately \$150,000. a year.
- (2) These amounts do not include our National Health Education costs generated by the inquiries resulting from the Christmas Seal Campaign which would total approximately \$300,000. a year.
- (3) These are actual figures based on audited reports.

THE WAR AMPUTATIONS OF CANADA KEY TAG SERVICE

In 1947 The War Amputations of Canada embarked on a 'self-help' program to provide sheltered employment for war amputees, and to produce revenue to finance welfare needs of seriously-disabled veterans and their families. In recent years this has included financial and other aid to children and elderly civilian amputees.

Through the KEY TAG SERVICE our Association manufactures and distributes identification tags for Canadian motorists. This requires the mailing of more than 4,000,000 key tags at reasonable postal rates every year.

The operating surplus of the Key Tag Service is minimal, being affected in a large extent by the necessity to operate on a 'sheltered workshop' basis. This means higher production costs than might otherwise be expected.

One of the prime objectives of the Key Tag Service is to provide employment for disabled war amputees. These employees are a loyal and hard-working group but their individual physical incapacities diminish the volume of their production. Also, in many instances, it has been necessary to design specially-engineered facilities for them. These facilities mean a higher cost for production but they do represent a means of permitting otherwise unemployable veterans to earn a living for themselves and their families. Through this Service we provide employment for some 42 War amputees.

We have encountered many problems in the establishment and maintenance of our Key Tag Service. Our Directors decided, however, to gamble on the long term possibility that the public will accept our product.

In this regard we have made commitments in the nature of sizable capital expenditures which would enable us to provide an effective facility.

Naturally our planning has been based on the expectation that we could continue to experience a reasonable cost for mailings. This expectation was fostered by the belief that the Canada Post Office has the responsibility to serve the public, and that there would always be some element of subsidy where organizations such as ours were providing a service and where it would be in the public interest to permit their product to reach the public at a reasonable charge.

It should be of interest that an increase in postal cost represents a corresponding decrease in the funds which we can use to finance the charitable work of our Organization. In effect, this would mean curtailment in the following benefits:

- (1) Financial Grants.
- (2) Service Bureau work, which is required for pension adjustments, referral to treatment centres and the securing of employment.
- (3) Provision of advice in respect of prosthesis and other artificial appliances.
- (4) Assistance to the widows who lost their husbands during the War or the widows of the disabled.
- (5) Civilian Liaison Work, through which our Association provides financial and other forms of assistance to civilian amputees through our 19 branches across Canada.

Analysis of Key Tag Service Postal Costs

	1970 Expense	1969 Expense	1968 Expense
Regular Mail (3rd Class Postage)	\$209,508.63	\$208,892.45	\$122,320.38 (@ 3c)
Postage for Receipts & Office (1st Class)	\$ 4,075.13	\$ 2,927.92	\$ 2,206.33
Lost Key Return Incoming Postage (Parcel Post)	\$ 2,604.70	\$ 1,477.07	\$ 1,545.39
	<hr/> \$216,188.46	<hr/> \$213,297.44	<hr/> \$126,072.10
Additional Revenue to Post Office from our subscribers	1,353,904 Pieces @ 6c ea.	1,366,772 Pieces @ 6c ea.	1,349,430 Pieces @ 5c ea.
=	\$ 81,234.24	\$ 82,006.32	\$ 67,471.50

LES AMPUTES DE GUERRE DU CANADA
LE SERVICE DE PLAGUES MINIATURES

MALADIES RESPIRATOIRES

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE CONTRE LA TUBERCULOSE ET LES

1970	imital achissement des lettres à La poste bile de lettres misés de retour regus expédiés	\$295,419,00 6,872,226 1,184,455 \$18,492,60 308,210 \$879,711,00 20,384,747 \$220,180,80 3,669,680 \$53,120,40 883,340
(1) LE total indique ci-dessus ne comprend pas les montants qui affectent nos 210 associations locales à travers le pays aux services de bureaux et qui devraient établir à environs \$150,000 par année.	bile de lettres misés à la poste achissement des lettres de retour regus expédiés	\$879,711,00 20,384,747 \$220,180,80 3,669,680 \$53,120,40 883,340
(2) Ces montants ne mentionnent pas compte des frais affectifs à notre campagne nationale d'hygiène attribuables aux enquêtes découvertes dans l'ensemble du Timbre de Noël, qui contribue à peu près \$300,000 par année dans l'ensemble.	bile de lettres misés à la poste achissement des lettres de retour regus expédiés	\$879,711,00 20,384,747 \$220,180,80 3,669,680 \$53,120,40 883,340
(3) Les chiffres donnés ici sont les chiffres réels effectifs à la poste pour l'ensemble des districts de l'Ontario.	bile de lettres misés à la poste achissement des lettres de retour regus expédiés	\$879,711,00 20,384,747 \$220,180,80 3,669,680 \$53,120,40 883,340

Tous ces programmes dépendent des réponses de la poste au cours de la campagne Timbre de Noël, tradition qui existe depuis 44 ans au Canada. Aujourd'hui, plus d'un million de Canadiens appuient cette campagne et le revenu annuel qu'on en obtient dépasse maintenant le chiffre de 3 millions de dollars. Le message de l'Association canadienne contre la tuberculose est un message concernant la lutte contre la tuberculose; il s'agit d'un message concernant tout ce qui rend la maladie respiratoire, comme la grippe ou les maladies respiratoires, difficile ou impossible pour des millions de Canadiens. L'Association canadienne contre la tuberculose et les maladies respiratoires, respiration et autres maladies respiratoires, sont toutes deux membres de la Fédération canadienne des maladies respiratoires, qui regroupe 12 associations canadiennes. Ces associations canadiennes ont une mission commune : faire connaître la maladie respiratoire et promouvoir la recherche sur la maladie respiratoire.

On finance cette aide aux enfants infirmes du Canada grâce aux fonds reçus à l'occasion de la campagne annuelle du Timbre de l'Incapacité qui comprend les organisations privées dans le pays. Ces fonds sont utilisés pour le travail social et l'éducation, et pour l'assistance sociale et l'aide aux personnes handicapées.

Le ministère des Postes touche un revenu supplémentaire de la part de ceux qui préfèrent utiliser leur propre système d'expédition postale quand ils envoient leur courrier de la poste. Les frais de poste sont utilisés pour le Timbre de l'Incapacité.

1968	1969	1970	\$121,207	\$184,354	\$235,000
12 millions d'expéditions	17 millions d'expéditions	18 millions d'expéditions	36,870	45,000	55,307
par courrier de la poste	par courrier de la poste	par courrier de la poste	24,224	36,870	45,000
Timbres de l'Incapacité	Timbres de l'Incapacité	Timbres de l'Incapacité	36 classe	36 classe	36 classe
La Société du Prince-Édouard	La Société du Québec	La Société du Nouveau-Brunswick	Frais postaux pour courrier régulier	Frais postaux pour courrier régulier	Frais postaux pour courrier régulier
La Société canadienne de réadaptation des handicaps	La Société canadienne de réadaptation des handicaps	La Société canadienne de réadaptation des handicaps	72,000	72,000	72,000
La Société pour le soin des enfants et des adultes	La Société pour le soin des enfants et des adultes	La Société pour le soin des enfants et des adultes	TOTAL	\$181,767	\$276,531

Voici les détails concernant les frais d'expédition par courrier des Timbres de l'Incapacité pour l'année 1968 et 1969, Y compris une estimation pour 1970:

Les sociétés du Timbre de l'Incapacité ont les moyens de mettre à la poste. Elles ont également une réduction dans le nombre des appels que certains utilisent pour augmenter leur compétitivité. D'autant plus qu'il faut de toute nécessité tenir compte des frais qui résultent de l'expansion de la campagne. C'est toutefois grâce à la réadaptation des enfants handicapés, d'autant plus facile à offrir une partie des fonds si nécessaires pour faire face à l'augmentation de l'offre de services. Les fonds sont utilisés pour la campagne annuelle du Timbre de l'Incapacité. Les fonds reçus à l'occasion de cette campagne sont utilisés pour aider à l'assistance sociale et l'éducation, et pour l'assistance sociale et l'aide aux personnes handicapées.

LE CONSEIL CANADIEN POUR LA READAPTATION DES HANDICAPÉS

Le Conseil canadien pour la réadaptation des handicaps comprend les organisations privées dans le pays qui soutiennent l'œuvre de l'Incapacité. Ces fonds sont utilisés pour l'assistance sociale et l'éducation, et pour l'assistance sociale et l'aide aux personnes handicapées.

La Société pour le soin des enfants et des adultes

La Société canadienne de réadaptation des handicaps

La Société du Prince-Édouard

La Société du Québec

La Société canadienne de réadaptation des handicaps

La Société des enfants infirmes d'Ontario

La Société des enfants infirmes du Manitoba

Le Conseil de réadaptation des handicaps

Le Conseil de réadaptation des handicaps

La Société des enfants infirmes de la Colombie-

Britannique

Dans le cas présent, nous parlons au nom de nos membres qui soutiennent l'œuvre de l'Incapacité.

La Société canadienne de l'Alberta

La Société canadienne de l'Alberta

Le Conseil canadien pour la réadaptation des handicaps

Résumé

peut que résulte d'une perte de revenu pour le ministère des Postes.

Enfin, si les organismes qui participent à la présente session de ce mémoire devraient cesser de rendre les services qu'ils fournissoient à la population, il est raisonnable de penser que deux autres conséquences qu'il surviennent:

(1) Certains services excellents et très prisés du public ne serviraient plus pour nantis gratuitement, et

(2) Il faudrait demander au Trésor fédéral de faire les frais, au moins en partie, des services essentiels qu'il fournit sans gain au gouvernement.

Accepter notre proposition, c'est-à-dire établir une catégorie spéciale pour les organismes bénévoles de cette sorte, peut être d'avantage nécessaire qu'il se serve d'un autre moyen.

Samme et bien-être d'autre part, il est difficile pour un organisme sans but lucratif de trouver à faire bénéfiter de leur activité les personnes désavantagées et leurs familles.

Il nous vaut de rappeler que pour l'heure, ces organismes pourraient continuer à faire leur stabilité leur coût de fonctionnement. Grâce à une autre source de revenu, leur coût sans doute devrait diminuer.

Nous vous prions respectueusement de considérer l'adoption de cette proposition.

ceptre les conditions que fournit ce service, ce qui signifie une certaine partie de revenu parce que l'entrepreneur est retarde et que, tres souvent, il n'atteint pas le client au moment precis ou la reaction du public

Il est souhaitable d'implémenter un système de plages qui minimisera les pertes dans les secteurs de l'automobile et du Canada sociale dans les mains de quelques détenus. Cela apportera une stabilité à nos institutions et nous aidera à prévenir le recours au système pénitentiaire.

Mais, à cause du coût, les organismes bénévoles nationaux de lutte contre la pauvreté peuvent se permettre d'utiliser le courtier de la première classe. Ils n'ont pas toutes les qualités d'un courtier de la deuxième classe, mais ils ont de bonnes raisons pour ne pas vouloir payer un prix excessif pour ce service.

Proposition

Par exemple, ce serait l'idéal si les expéditions de l'Association canadienne contre la Tuberculose et les Maladies Respiratoires pouvaient atteindre le public pendant la saison de Noël, de façon à coincider avec la saison de Noël, de sorte que les expéditions postales soient réguliers en même temps qu'est fait dans les temps de Pâques; de sorte que les expéditions postales sortent réguliers en même temps qu'est fait dans le cas du Concile œcuménique de Rome.

ceptre les conditions que fournit ce service, ce qui signifie une certaine partie de revenu parce que l'entrepreneur est retarde et que, tres souvent, il n'atteint pas le client au moment precis ou la reaction du public

Comparaison avec les entreprises commerciales

Une autre augmentation du taux postal sans que l'Etat tienne compte de ce que leur activité constitue à certains égards un service au public.

Il est très difficile de comprendre pourquoi le gouvernement doit s'attarder que ces institutions bénévoles de charité, qui rendent des services essentiels et très bien vus du public, doivent en ce moment absorber

Nous soutenons que le gouvernement du Canada devrait recommander pleinement la valeur et l'importance des services et qu'en conséquence il devrait établir un service postal à un tarif spécial pour ceux qui les rendent, de la sorte, ces organismes seraient en mesure de continuer, d'une façon bénévole, à faire bénéficier les Canadiens de certains avantages essentiels sans qu'il en coûte trop au Trésor public.

Il est évident que les organismes bénévoles de santé et bien-être rendent de précieux services au public des services dont le financement se fait au moyen de contributions du public et de l'État. Nous devrions essayer de faire en sorte que ces deux derniers contribuent à la fois au financement des services et au financement des organismes bénévoles.

Service au public

Le revenu postal estimatif pour 1970 est établi ainsi qu'il suit:	
Affranchissement aux clients	\$ 739,927
(courrier de la 3e classe)	
Affranchissement pour les réguis aux souscripteurs résiduaires (courrier de la 1re classe)	94,567
CIES perdentes résiduaires (courrier de la 1re classe)	du courrier régulier
Affranchissement pour les réguis aux CIES perdantes résiduaires (affranchissement	du courrier régulier)
Les amputés de la gendarmerie du Canada soulement	2,604
(affranchissement des paquets)	
Autres reçues qui obtiennent le ministère des Postes des soucristeurs	197,301
Total	\$ 1,004,399

Le ministère des Postes ne devrait pas oublier qu'en sorte analyse des organisations comme celles qui sont représentées dans la préparation de ce même succès, pour éviter à d'autres moyens d'expédition de leur courrier.

En second lieu, une diminution générale de l'activité entraînera une baisse importante des revenus pour le ministère des Postes dans le cas où certaines personnes qui font des dons aux services en cause.

Tout d'abord, ainsi qu'il est dit plus haut, les organismes qui participent à la présentation de même sorte resteront leurs envieux postaux en éliminant ceux dont la réponse est dueuse.

Sans doute, ceux qui ont proposé une augmentation du tarif postal ont pensé que ce serait un moyen d'augmenter les revenus du ministère. A notre avis, on atteindra un effet absolulement à l'opposé.

Selon nous, une augmentation du taux postal pour le courrier de la poste régionale se résoudrait, dans le cas des organismes bénévoles de santé et bien-être le plus directement. Ces derniers sont en mesure de reverser une partie de leurs revenus pour le ministère des Postes du Canada.

Point de vue financier:

(2) L'augmentation des frais de fonctionnement que représentera une autre hausse du taux d'obligation à rembourser les expéditions par courrier et l'augmentation des organisations sont en mesure de faire et il suffisamment des services postaux de sur la situation des services postaux diminue.

(1) Les trois suppléments qui représentent pour nous une augmentation du profit social devront être gérées au moyen de fonds que nous pourrions dépenser en faveur des personnes qui ont le moins de chances ou promouvoir des programmes médicaux.

Il semblerait qu'en dépit d'une nouvelle augmentation du taux postal soit à prévoir pour un avenir prochain. Une telle augmentation devrait deux conséquences graves pour des organismes comme les notes, ainsi que nous le disons ci-après:

Le présent mémoire est préparé au nom des organismes dénevrolés de santé et bien-être qui s'adressent au public directement par la poste sur une base nationale.

Objet: Augmentation du tarif postal pour le courrier de la 3e classe

Projet de mémoire au ministre des Postes



MEMOIRE PRÉSENTE

AU

MINISTRE DES POSTES

CONCERNANT LE TARIF POSTAL

DU COURRIER DE LA 3^e CLASSE

MAI 1971

PAR

LE CONSEIL CANADIEN POUR LA READAPTATION DES

HANDICAPÉS

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE CONTRE LA TUBERCULOSE ET

LES MALADIES RESPIRATOIRES

LES AMPUTÉS DE GUERRE DU CANADA